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*Adjourned Stated Meeting, January 19, 1900,
February 2, 1900.*

Vice-President BARKER in the Chair.

Present, 14 members.

A communication was read from President Fraley, making the following nominations for the Standing Committees for 1900:

Finance.—Philip C. Garrett, William V. McKean, Joel Cook.

Hall.—Horace Jayne, Joseph M. Wilson, Harold Goodwin.

Publication.—Henry Carey Baird, Patterson DuBois, I. Minis Hays, Joseph Willcox, Morris Jastrow, Jr.

Michaux Legacy.—Thomas Meehan, Angelo Heilprin, William P. Wilson, Burnet Landreth, Joseph T. Rothrock.

Library.—George F. Barker, T. Hewson Bache, Albert H. Smyth, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Edwin G. Conklin.

On motion, these nominations were received and the Society chose those named for membership in the Committees as stated.

The meeting was then adjourned by the presiding officer.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(Plate V.)

BY I. MINIS HAYS, M.D.

(Read January 19, 1900.)

When the Declaration of Independence was agreed to by the Congress on the afternoon of Thursday, July 4, 1776, it was thereupon

“*Ordered*, That the Declaration be authenticated and printed.

“That the Committee appointed to prepare the Declaration superintend and correct the press.

“*Resolved*, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several

Assemblies, Conventions and Committees, or Councils of Safety, and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental Troops; and that it be proclaimed in each of the *United States*, and at the head of the Army" (*American Archives*, 4th Series, Vol. vi, p. 1731; also *Journal of Congress*, 1776, p. 247).

The Declaration, in accordance with the above order, was then authenticated by writing under it "Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress, John Hancock, President. Attest, Charles Thomson, Secretary." And the original manuscript was, in all likelihood as I have elsewhere indicated,¹ immediately sent to the printer, since the exigencies of the occasion did not allow of the delay necessary to copy it, either into the rough Journal of the Congress, or for the use of the printer. It was, probably, that same evening put in type and the proof corrected by the Committee which drafted it, and was printed off, as a broadside, early the next morning in time to furnish copies upon the reassembling of the Congress. A printed copy was then wafered in the blank space left for it in the rough Journal of the Congress, before the reading, on the morning of the 5th, of the Minutes of the preceding day.

This broadside constitutes the first edition of the Declaration. It was printed at Philadelphia by John Dunlap, the official printer to the Congress, and the copy wafered in the rough Journal of the Congress is facsimiled in Buchanan's *Genealogy of the McKean Family of Pennsylvania* (Lancaster, 1890), page 38. Copies of this edition are in the Emmet Collection in the New York Public Library (EM. 1528), in the Massachusetts Historical Society's collection and in the Library of Congress. It measures on the print $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth by 17 inches in length.² This edition corresponds with the first and so-called second editions (Nos. 101 and 102, which are in reality one and the same,) of Mr. Paul Ford's *Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress*.

The line for line transcript of the head lines and colophon of this edition is as follows:

In Congress, July 4, 1776 | A Declaration | By the Representatives of the | United States of America, | In General Congress

¹ PROC. AMER. PHILOS. SOC., Vol. xxxvii, p. 102.

² I am indebted for these measurements to the courtesy of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library, New York.

Assembled | . . . | Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress | John Hancock, President. | Attest. | Charles Thomson, Secretary | Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap.

Copies of this broadside edition of the Declaration were at once sent, by President Hancock, in accordance with the resolution of the Congress, "to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Committees, or Councils of Safety, and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental Troops."

The minutes of the Council of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania for Saturday, July 6, 1776,¹ state that

"The President of the Congress this day sent the following Resolve of Congress, which is directed to be entered on the Minutes of this Board:

"IN CONGRESS, 5th July, 1776.

"*Resolved*, That Copies of the Declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils of Safety, and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental Troops, that it be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the Head of the Army.

"By order of Congress,

"Sign'd, JOHN HANCOCK, Presid't.

"In consequence of the above Resolve, Letters were wrote to the Counties of Bucks, Chester, Northampton, Lancaster, and Berks, Inclosing Copy of the said Declaration, requesting the same to be publish'd on Monday next, at the places where the Election for Delegates are to be held."²

On the afternoon of the same day the Council of Safety

"*Ordered*, That the Sheriff of Philad'a read, or Cause to be read and proclaimed at the State House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the Eighth day of July, instant, at 12 o'Clock at Noon of the same day, the Declaration of the Representatives of the United Colonies of America, and that he cause all his Officers and the Constables of the said City, to attend the reading thereof.

"*Resolved*, That every Member of this Committee in or near the City, be ordered to meet at the Committee Chamber, before 12

¹ *Colonial Records*, Vol. x, p. 634.

² In *Penna. Magazine of History*, etc., 1892, Vol. xvi, p. 309, will be found a facsimile of the bill of Michael Kuhn to the Committee of Safety and approved by Owen Biddle, for £11 12, 6 for riding as an express to Chester, Lancaster, Potts-Grove and Bucks in accordance with the above resolve.

o'Clock, on Monday, to proceed to the State House, where the Declaration of Independence is to be proclaimed."

As is well known, the Declaration was read and proclaimed on the 8th by John Nixon, on behalf of William Dewees, the Sheriff of Philadelphia, from the platform of the observatory in the State House Square which had been erected by the American Philosophical Society to observe the transit of Venus in June, 1769.

The printed copy from which it was read, and, presumably, the copy enclosed to the Council of Safety by the President of the Congress, was carefully preserved by Mr. Nixon and is now in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, of Philadelphia.

A copy of the Declaration was likewise transmitted to General Washington, and we find that on July 9 he sent orders from New York to General Ward to "cause this Declaration to be immediately proclaimed at the head of the Continental Regiments in the Massachusetts Bay" (*Am. Archives*, 5th Series, Vol. i, p. 142) and on the eleventh he wrote to General Schuyler that in obedience to the order of Congress the enclosed Declaration "must be proclaimed throughout the Northern Army" (*ibid.*, p. 194).

Among the "Washington Papers" in the Department of State there is a broadside copy, which Mr. Andrew H. Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, informs me, is believed to be the copy sent by the President of the Congress to General Washington to be read at the head of the Army.

The Washington and Nixon copies are of the same edition as that wafered in the rough journal of the Congress.

There has recently been found among the unarranged papers of this Society a large and handsome broadside of the Declaration printed on vellum by John Dunlap, whose printing office was in Philadelphia and who was the official printer to the Congress, and to the Council of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania. This edition appears to be unknown to the bibliographers of the Declaration, and I have been unable to learn of a copy being in any of the principal collections in the country. I am informed by Mr. Andrew Allen that it is not to be found in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State at Washington.

The following is a line for line transcript of the head lines of this which appears to be the second edition of the Declaration :

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People, to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained: and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records; for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in **Times of Peace**, **Standing Armies**, without the Consent of our Legislatures. He has affected to render the **Military** independent of and superior to the **Civil Power**. He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws, giving his Assent to their **Acts of pretended Legislation**.

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us :
 For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States :
 For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World :
 For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent :
 For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury :
 For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences :
 For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies :
 For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments.
 For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People. He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Destruction, and Tyranny, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Not have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare: That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS;

ATTEST.

CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

In Congress, July 4, 1776 | A Declaration | by the Representatives of the | United States of America | in General Congress Assembled. | . . . | Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress | John Hancock, President | Attest | Charles Thomson, Secretary | Printed by John Dunlap. |

It measures on the print $16\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth and $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. A written indorsement on this copy states that it was found among the papers of David Rittenhouse, and the entry in the Donation Book of its gift to this Society is that on September 19, 1828, Dr. Mease presented to the Library a copy of the "Declaration of Independence of U. States of Am Printed on Parchment with the attestation of Cha^s. Thomson. Supposed to be printed at the time of Declaration, 4 July 1776 by Jno. Dunlap & found amn^s the Papers of David Rittenhouse."

It will be recalled that the minutes of July 6, 1776, of the Council of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania record the receipt of the resolution of the Congress directing the transmittal of the Declaration to the Council, whereupon "letters were wrote to the Counties . . . Inclosing copy of the said Declaration, requesting the same to be publish'd on Monday next [July 8th]."

Since a single¹ copy only of the Declaration had been transmitted by the President of the Congress, it seems probable that the Council of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania needed additional copies for transmittal to the various Counties, Committees of Safety, etc., in the Province, just as we shall see hereafter did the Council of Massachusetts, and therefore ordered its printer, John Dunlap, to supply them. The type of the original edition in all probability had not been kept standing when Dunlap received this order and he was therefore obliged to set it up anew. He now saw that the document was one of more than usual importance and had it set up in larger and more imposing type. It seems, too, not unlikely that Dunlap at this time, recognizing the high historical value of this document, printed off a copy or two on vellum for purposes of presentation, and that he gave one of these to David Rittenhouse who was a leading member of the Council of Safety and afterwards its Vice-President.

¹ On this point see *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, Vol. xv, 1775-1776, p. 477: "Letters from the Congress of 6th inst. came in (by express) containing information of their late Declaration of Independence and a copy of it, requesting the same to be duly published, etc."

The inference that this edition was printed early in the month of July, 1776, is strengthened by the wording of the title, which was changed to "the Unanimous Declaration," etc., by resolution of the Congress on July 19, 1776, as we shall see more particularly hereafter.

This edition, as regards typography, is beyond comparison the finest of the contemporaneous broadsides of the Declaration. It is fac-similed, reduced in size about one-half, in the accompanying plate (Plate V).

In the *Du Simitière's Scraps*, 1771-1810, in the Philadelphia Library (960 and 962 F), there is another contemporaneous broadside of the Declaration which is also unnoted in the bibliographies. It does not bear any imprint. It measures on the print $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches in breadth and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. It is in double column, separated by two parallel rules, and at the bottom of the second column it has the printed signature and attestation of John Hancock and Charles Thomson in the same form as in the previous editions noted.

The line for line transcript of the head lines is as follows :

In Congress, July 4, 1776 | A Declaration by the Representa-
tives of the United States | of America, in General Congress
assembled | . . .

With the kind assistance of Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn, I endeavored to identify the printer of this broadside by means of the types used, but without success, although Mr. Hildeburn is strongly inclined to believe that it is a Philadelphia imprint.

John Gill and Powars and Willis, of Boston, jointly appear to have struck off two editions of the Declaration, one without and the other with their imprint. Copies of both of these are in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Neither of them is given in Mr. Ford's *Bibliography*.

John Gill was the publisher of the *Continental Journal*, and Dr. Green writes me that this broadside "was undoubtedly printed in July, 1776, as a copy in finer type appears in his paper of July 18. Powars and Willis were also publishers of another paper, the *New England Chronicle*, in Queen Street." The edition without their imprint, Dr. Green informs me, "was struck from the same form [as the one with their imprint] with the texts of the same dimen-

sions and the heading with fewer leads." It seems to me most probable that the edition without their imprint was struck off first, and then finding that there was a demand for the broadside they struck off another edition, to which they added their imprint and improved its appearance by inserting additional leads between the head lines.

The edition without their imprint is in double column and measures on the print $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth by $15\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. A copy of it is to be found in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the Essex Institute at Salem. It is reproduced in facsimile in Bryant and Gay's *Popular History of the United States*, New York, 1879, Vol. iii, p. 482.

The other edition, with the added imprint of John Gill and Powars and Willis, is reproduced in facsimile in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, Vol. vi, p. 267. It is likewise in double column and measures on the print $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth by $17\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. The line for line transcript of the head lines and colophon is as follows:

In Congress, July 4, 1776 | A Declaration | by the Representatives of the | United States of America; | In General Congress Assembled. | . . . | America: Boston, Printed by John Gill, and Powars and Willis, in Queen Street.

A peculiarity of the Gill and Powars and Willis editions is that in the attestation Charles Thomson's name is spelt with a "p."

A contemporaneous edition was also printed by E. Russell at Salem, in Massachusetts, which corresponds with Ford's No. 103, and of which torn and imperfect copies are in the Emmet Collection, in the New York Public Library (EM. 1532) and in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Green informs me that this broadside measures on the print $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth by $18\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length.

The line for line transcript of the head lines and colophon of this edition is as follows:

In | Congress, | July 4, 1776 | A Declaration | by the | Representatives | of the | United States of America, | In General Congress Assembled. | . . . | Salem, Massachusetts-Bay: Printed by E. Russell; by Order [torn].

Dr. Green writes me that in the copy of this broadside possessed by the Massachusetts Historical Society "the Declaration is followed by an Order, in six lines, attested by 'John Avery D' [torn]." "The tear in the lower right-hand corner takes up one-half of the width of the broadside, and about one-quarter of its length." The order is that of the Council of Massachusetts, dated July 17, 1776, directing that the Declaration of Independence be printed, and that the minister of each parish read the same on the ensuing Sunday. John Avery, who signed this order, was the Deputy Secretary of the Council of Massachusetts, and in a letter to Sheriff Greenleaf, dated "Council Chamber, August 5, 1776," he says: "I am directed by the honorable Committee of Council to acquaint you that the printed Declarations of Independency are on their table, and they expect that you will take proper care that they be distributed through this State as soon as may be, that every town may have them publicly read in each religious assembly" (*Am. Archives*, 5th Series, Vol. i, p. 778).

Mr. Ford gives as No. 104 of his "Bibliography" an edition of which I have been unable to locate a copy. He states that it measures 15 inches x 19½ inches. The line for line transcript he gives as follows:

In Congress, July 4, 1776, | Declaration | By the Representatives of the | United States of America | In General Congress Assembled

Mr. Ford writes me that he cannot now recall where he saw this broadside, but his impression is that it was at an auction in Boston some eight or nine years ago and that he made the memorandum concerning it at that time.

The *Journals of Congress* state (Vol. ii, Phila., 1776, p. 241) that "the Declaration being read, was agreed to, as follows:

"A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled." It will be noticed that in the first editions previously referred to the word "general" has been interpolated before "Congress" in the title, so as to read, "in General Congress assembled," and in Dunlap's second edition and the others prior to the Baltimore edition of the following year the interpolation is retained. For this alteration in the title to the

Declaration I can find no authority in the printed *Journal* of the Congress.

On July 19, 1776, the Congress "*Resolved*, That the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment, with the title and style of—"The Unanimous Declaration of the 'Thirteen United States of America ;' and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress" (*Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress*, Vol. i, Boston, 1821, p. 48), and on August 2, the *Secret Journal* states that, "The Declaration of Independence being engrossed, and compared at the table, was signed by the members."

On January 18, 1777, the Congress "*Ordered*, That an authenticated copy of the declaration of independency, with the names of the members of Congress, subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put upon record" (*Journal of Congress*, Vol. iii, Philadelphia: John Dunlap, p. 28).

The next official edition of the Declaration was printed under the above resolution at Baltimore, whither the Congress had adjourned from Philadelphia on December 12, 1776 because of the advance of the British troops and their subsequent occupation of that city. Copies of this edition are to be found in the Emmet Collection in the New York Public Library (EM. 1535) and in the Boston Public Library. It corresponds with No. 105 of Mr. Ford's Bibliography. This broadside measures on the print 12¼ inches in breadth by 19⅝ inches in length and is facsimiled in *The Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson*, Albany, 1882, p. 220. The line for line transcript of the head lines and colophon are as follows :

In Congress, July 4, 1776, | The Unanimous | Declaration | of
the | Thirteen United States of America |

The text is printed in double columns, and the signatures of the members are appended, with that of John Hancock in the centre of the top line and the others being arranged beneath in four parallel columns, the members signing by States, with Georgia first. Their signatures are included in a bracket placed to the left with the name of the State they represent opposite. Then follows the text of the resolution of January 18, 1777, and signed

By order of Congress | John Hancock, President |

Then in manuscript is written on the copy fac-similed in the *Johnson Orderly Book* :

Attest : Chas. Thomson, Sec'y. | A True Copy | John Hancock,
Presid't. |

The colophon is :

Baltimore, in Maryland : Printed by Mary Katharine Goddard |

A very valuable bibliography of the literature pertaining to the Declaration, including its signers, signing and promulgation, prepared by Mr. Wilberforce Eames, the accomplished Librarian of the Lenox Library, is to be found in the *New York Public Library Bulletin*, Vol. i, December, 1897, pp. 351, 352.

DIVISIONS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

WITH MAP.

(Plate VI.)

BY R. H. MATHEWS, L.S.

(Read January 19, 1900.)

The territory dealt with in the following pages comprises approximately that part of the province of South Australia situated east of the 132d meridian of longitude and south of the 24th parallel of latitude, but is more particularly delineated on the accompanying map. All the native tribes within this immense region are divided into two intermarrying phratries, with the exception of some tribes on the Murray river and Yorke's peninsula, among whom no well-defined divisional system has been reported.

I shall endeavor in this article to determine the boundaries of the country occupied by certain aggregates of tribes possessing the same divisional names and practicing similar initiatory rites, which it is proposed to denominate nations, following the method adopted by me in showing the distribution of the native tribes of New South Wales,¹ Victoria² and Queensland.³ A map is added, on

¹ PROC. AMER. PHILOS. SOC. PHILADA., xxxvii, 54-73, Plate v.

² *American Anthropologist*, Washington, xi, 325-343, Plate v.

³ PROC. AMER. PHILOS. SOC. PHILADA., xxxvii, 327-336, Plate xiii.